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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to refer to its Implementation Assistance Notice No. 2: Guidelines on the Preparation and Submission of National Implementation Reports.

In response to the Committee's request to be provided with relevant and concise information by means of the aforementioned Notice, the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations is providing the following information for inclusion in the next report on the implementation of resolution 2270 (2016) on the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

> "The Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in line with its traditional position of promoting multilateralism, non-proliferation, respect for international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes, is making every effort to take the necessary measures to implement Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).
>
> In this context, with regard to the measures set out in the aforementioned resolution relating to disarmament and non-proliferation, Uruguay has continued to participate actively in international forums aimed at strengthening the multilateral regime in this area and has demonstrated its support for universal and complete disarmament. It has also been a member of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in the world (Treaty of Tlatelolco) since that zone was established and is not a member of any nuclear suppliers' group. Uruguay was also one of the signatories of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and promptly ratified it, and on 25 September 2014 it deposited its instrument of ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty.
>
> Furthermore, it has not provided the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with or facilitated its acquisition of any kind of arms or related materiel or any items for repair, testing or related services.

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With regard to measures to control the entry into the national territory of individuals subject to sanctions under resolution 2270 (2016), the National Directorate for Migration works in coordination with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to take immediate steps in response to INTERPOL alerts.

In addition, the National Customs Directorate is the national authority responsible for verification and control of customs operations involving the loading, unloading and dispatch of goods, which are carried out in full compliance with international obligations relating to customs control. The system used to manage customs control is known as the Lucia system. It is a computerized system of customs operations for controlling the import, export and transit of goods. It is a tool that focuses on the efficiency and effectiveness of each process and meets the needs of control, facilitation, transparency and security in international trade.

The system is aimed at covering all aspects of customs operations at maritime, air and land borders, bringing together the various actors involved, and it is an integrated system that, inter alia, enables information exchange and provides tools for facilitating regional integration among customs authorities.

The Lucia system includes a system of alerts to warn operatives or other relevant persons when intervention or analysis is needed in a specific operation. This makes it possible to identify irregularities or omissions and generates further information for new declarations. In addition to improving transparency and control, it enables investigations to be conducted without alerting the company or individual that is being investigated.

With regard to financial measures, Uruguay is working to adopt a system for implementation of the various Security Council resolutions relating to sanctions, including resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In that regard, a bill has been drafted to standardize the procedures for checking the individuals and entities included in the lists annexed to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 1718 (2006), 1737 (2006) and any subsequent similar or complementary resolutions adopted in this area.

There is also a plan to systematize the implementation of financial sanctions against the individuals referred to in the aforementioned resolutions by assigning powers to the relevant authorities and taking concrete steps. Where a name appears both in the registers kept by the reporting entities for money-laundering and in the lists annexed to the resolutions, the measures to be taken include the following: the preventive freezing, immediately and without delay, of all funds and other financial assets or economic resources of listed persons and/or entities, and a prohibition on making funds available to such persons.

The aforementioned bill also covers the procedure to be followed after preventive freezing, which basically consists in notifying the Financial Intelligence and Analysis Unit of the Central Bank of Uruguay and, through the Unit, the competent criminal court, and also establishing deadlines for the court to decide whether or not to maintain the freezing measure and, if it is maintained, for what period of time.

It is hoped that Uruguay will soon begin to implement a mechanism for the implementation and follow-up of financial obligations under the aforementioned Security Council resolutions, thereby fulfilling the current requirements in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In addition, the Government of Uruguay has fully implemented the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) relating to trade sanctions and the restrictions imposed on luxury goods with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this context, it should be noted that bilateral trade between the two countries has decreased considerably; by 2015 it was worth no more than 300 dollars per year.

Lastly, with regard to bilateral cooperation between Uruguay and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the latter has not benefited from any South-South or triangular cooperation project involving Uruguay. Uruguay has also not offered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or accepted from it, any kind of military training."